NEW-GRENADA. Four Days at Tequendama.

Occo-pendence of The N. T. Tribuse.

TRQUENDANA, Monday, Dec. 13, 1872.

Among other objects which bring the tourist New Graneds is the wish to see the bridge of Paneli, the Fells of Tequendams, a volcano, a civil war and ar earthquake. Of the two last I see no symptoms I do not expect to see a volcano in eruption; I must therefore make the most of the Bridge and the Falis.

It is a hard day's ride from Bogota to the Fails and back. Some spend a night in the vicinity, and thus compley two days. I wished to do more, and availed myself of the permission of Don Manuel Umafia to make the haciends of Tequendama my home for a few

Accordingly, I made all my preparations for bringing my residence in Bogota to a close on the 7th inst. ewn I felt regret at leaving the kind family with whom had been boarding for two months. They had been hind, not from interest. They had bumored my whims, and especially my inexplicable aversion to adventitious matters in my food. Latterly they had washed the butter and pulled out its hairs, and would even have attempted to rick out the specks, had not the impossibility of the undertaking been too palpable. They use here a yellow root to color their soups, rice, meat, vegetables, and in short everything they cook. La Señora converted an inuation of mine into a Spanish compound noun equivalent to cover dirt, and dismissed it from the table She would have done the same by the onions, but as she sould not be all the time in the kitchen, she found it impossible. On my setting out, nothing that could be done

i set out with a horse, two baggage mules and a peon. beaving the latter, I was soon alone again on the vas prairie of Bogota.

Two months daily rain had made less difference than I had expected. The color bad improved, but was not as beautiful as our spring spreads over fields long covered with snow. The road was a carriage-road, but not so remarkably good as that toward Bonda As I journeeyd south the hills were never seen far distant on my left. Leaving, at length, the small vilage of Suachs, I found myself on an arm of the plain, having also hills on my right. Between the first and second of these a rising mist marked the falls. Disre garding this, I had still to pursue my way to the south all after a mile or two I entered the great gate of the plantation and took a course more consonant with my

Several small plows, without mold-boards, such as you and in the Bible Dictionary, were scratching up the rich black soil, and some men were laying a stone wall substantial enough for the foundation of a house. Before me was the mansion, now deserted, of the Amily; and hid in a hollow by its side were a saw mill, a quisine factory, and the houses of some dependant

The director, an intelligent French chemist, wa demiciled, I was told, with a countrywoman of mine. specimen of her race. She bore in youth the name of Joanna Jackson, and thirteen years ago had a mother Bring in Haverstraw, to whom she said she would gladly send a hundred or two of dollars if she knew she was living. She said that when she left the people were talking of voting for General Jackson and a Mr. Van Buren, but she conjectures the General must be dead by this time. In the interim she has been over breland, England, Germany and Russia, as a servant, and is now a lady in New Granada, and has her white servant. Of the two persons who can make quinine on a large large scale in New-Grenada, she is one.

At length my baggage arrived, and the large parlor of the mansion was thrown open to its reception. The seem contained four sofas, a dozen chairs and three bles. A comfortable mat bed was thrown on the Soor, in a corner, and after taking a child's toy-mug fall of chocolate, with bread and sweetmeats, I was le

After an early cup of chocolate in the morning, I sal-Bed forth. To understand my course, you must understand that of the river. It had been creeping along the plain at my right, altogether unsuspected by me, till I reached the haciends. There I found it entering a narrow gorge of the basin rim of the plain of Bogota. where a quarter of a mile of dam would again convert the plain, as it has been in former ages, into a lake as by a course for many miles of almost exactly south (S. Here the little mill-stream, coming up the arm of the plain, mingles its dark waters with the yel-low tide of the Bogota, and they at that instant enter the gorge. There is heard, for the first time in its course. murmuring of the Bogota. With its character, it changes its course. For half a mile it flows almost west W.). [Here my gold pen has taken leave forever a brick, and proceed with my river.] Again it makes Here, as it enters the forest, it takes another turn almost N. (170 W), so that, after doubling the hill, it flews almost to the contrary direction to that it had in

At the gorge it has already fallen below the surface of the plain, perhaps 30 feet, and seems to have been struggling vainly with its destiny; for a straight line of mile cuts its bed eight times. The road I took along he bank rises over the first point of the hill, giving a foe view of the plain; then we descend to where the river, after a moment's respite, is again rouring and plunging at our right. Ah, poor river! that yesterday between banks of green, now chafing with rugged cliffs and huge boulders, hasten on to thy

Our road is still a carriage road. We open extensed pass bare till we lose sight of the river as we enter the forest. We forget it, too, in the unwented scene. All the vicinity of Bogota has been stripped of its trees— not one is left. The untraveled children of Bogota have never seen a large tree. A few willows, sunflowers, &c., here have the name of trees, but few have a diameter of six inches. Our road now explainitself. In the ledge on the left is a stratram of coal nearly two feet thick and of good quality, on this side of the river. Still nothing is seen of the cataract till we are even past it, when the river is seen pouring down into a gulph that yawns among the trees. It near us; but to descend is no small task. Take your machete, (a knife intermediate between a carving knife and a scythe, and used for both,) and proceed with caution. Avoid five things: do not cut in such a direction that when your machete has cut a vine it shall terminate itacourse in your thigh; neither let your left hand intervene between the blow and the ob ject; do not cut yourself in falling, nor fall against a stick that you have just sharpened by an oblique cut neither cut about shrub when it can retort the compliment by knocking you over in straightening.

But the snakes! the deadly snakes of South America! I have not seen a live snake in the country, nor but one dead one. See what I have on my feet-no stockings, ixots nor shoes but alpargatas a sort of sandals made tw sewing a stout cord into a mat for a sole, the toes being barely covered with a finer work above. They cost scant fifteen cents. For walking they are incom parable, but I must must confess they would be but a alight protection against one of the venomous snakes are universally said to abound in some parts of

At length we are upon the brink, and we will pause to describe it. Writers tell us it has the appearance of a work of art. We gather from their descriptions that like an immeuse dry-dock, the bestom of which is om visible from the top; open at the lower end while down the perpendicular side of the upper rushes a rier. Now you must be informed that the descripeare mede from the opposite bank, where a publi ron dre-dful indeed to descend, leads down to the brin. From that side a front view is impossible; for ne at the end but at a corner of the parellothem only the side adjacent is accessible Indeed, the fall is almost in a line with their side, which runs N. 19 W, while across the full is N. 27 W., a differ ence of directon of only 40 degrees, or about half a right angle. Tuther, because their side is straight they imagine ours to ve, but a side view of ours shows great one an projections. Neither are the sides perallel; for they oproach at the lower end, not only optically but really. The bottom, too, is clearly visible, all except where he fall strikes, where it is covered, of elined plane of debris extends, in some places, two thirds the hight. On ours there is a shelf beneath us on which you see some palm tree growing. On their side they think the debris extends up but a little ways, and our ledge they scarcely see; hence it appears much more regular there than here. The strats here dip four or five degrees to the south, and as the walls

are probably at right angles to them , theirs must over hang a little—hence more debris on that side, as frag-ments are more liable to fail. I regret exceedingly to spoil these off-repeated accounts of the perfect regubrity of the falls. Were I blind I should agree with them ; were I on the other side I might not detect their error, but what I see that I must describe.

But notice one peculiarity of this fall which gives it its character, and greatly adds to and subtracts from its beauty. The fall is not a clear fall. The water falls smoothly for some 20 feet, and here, striking on a ledge, the sheet is deshed almost into foam, and accomplishes the remainder of its journey more like spray harled downward by irregular violence than a inid under the influence of gravitation. Its irregular and constantly varying outline reminds us of a column of smoke or steam, but as this motion is violent and an gular, while that is slow and graceful, a comparison between them can only be justified for want of a better. Cones of spray here and there shoot out suddenly in advance of a falling mass, but are soon overtaken and absorbed by the body from which they sprung. The rainbow hanging over it is varying every instant, for where now it is brightest an instant hence there may be no mist, or there may be a mass of water too irregular to form a rainbow. The point where these observations are best made is a sort of table rock just at the brink of the water. Another rock overhangs it covered with Thebandias ferns and orchid plants. making almost a grotto for the observer.

We must not forget that this is now just the close of winter, and consequently in the three months of summer which follow, the stream now too small in volume for the mighty proportions of the gulf, mustgrow smaller till one observer gravely declares that the whole is dis

sipated in mist before reaching the bottom.

Of the depth you can judge nothing. It does not look much, if any, deeper than Niagara, but it is more than three times as deep. It is difficult either to see or hear a stone fall to the bottom, but throw as you will it seems to come in towards the ledge as it descends, and is in a fair way to strike exactly beneath your feet.-The preëminence in depth, then, over every other cataract in this hemisphere does not tell. It cannot be compared to Niagara. You do not here hear the awful sub-base of Niagara. The noise is even less than that of many smaller cataracts on account of the quantity of air carried down with the water. In fact I think most of the roar is from the first leap of only some twenty feet. If Niagara has a rival in the world it must be the Falls of the Missouri, of which I have seen no good account: but it it seems a little curious that Europe should monopolize all the high Falls. Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Pyrenees alone seem to boast of higher Falls than Tequendama; but of these six perhaps two only exceed this in sublimity-Lules in Sweden, 600 feet, and Ruckon Foss, Norway, 800 feet. But where, in this competition of cataracts, is Asia, with the highest mountains of the world? Has she no cataracts? Obviously plains, not mountains, must furnish the great cataracts. Tequendams is the daughter of the Plain of Bogota; and if Asia has none equal it must be because her elevated steppes are almost rainless deserts.

The chesm of Tequendama was not made by the present falls. Most rivers emerge from the mist of a fall in a pool of unfathomable depth. The first you see of the Borete, it is running down an inclined plane of debris. But in some other geological ers, a mightier stream occupying the whole breadth of the chaem, may have made excavations, which the present is but fill-

ing up with stones from above. Tequendama wants the power of Niagara. The river might be forded a little above. Human effort might arrest its course and bid the cataract cease for a while. Were there ground near, on which a manufacturing city could be built, the whole might be drawn off and let down over a series of breast-wheels, as at Pater-

The mist of Tequendama has started some philoso phical speculations in my mind. The people say that it often spreads in a dense fog over the surrounding country. This fog begins in the morning, at from 9 to 11. Is there more fog here than at Bogota? A day fog would diminish the mean temperature of a place; night for would raise it. The temperature here then ought to be lower than elsewhere at the same level. found it by the water of a mine about 547. Now, although Bogota is a hundred or two feet higher, its temperature is given, I believe, a little higher This indicates a confirmation of my suspicions. In passing four times in sight of the Fall Mountains, I have always seen the mist ember hovering among mem or pouring from them to overspread a few square miles of adjoining country Now we must remember that this country has no fogs like ours, but bears clouds and mountain mists in tropical profusion. This small body of water contrives to manufacture a hundred fold more mist than Ningara. The mist is begun mechanically of this there can be no doubt. Is it not propogated of its point. I have whittled the gold, and sharpened it on meteorologically! Has not one particle of unist the power of generating another in a favorable atmosphere? Here is a grave question. The qua generated directly, by the falls is very small-that proceeding from them varies at different hours of the day, and often streams off 5 or 10 miles. Possibly at that the weather has to do with this mist is to absorb it at some hours and not at others. Meterology as a science is yet in its infancy. New Grenada offers a wide field for the study of some phases of it, which are to be observed nowhere else, except among the Andes, in

the whole world. I did not descend into the chasm. From the left bank this is impossible. This altitude swimming would endange r my health. Wading is impossible just at this time. There is no canoe or bridge for many miles shove. Toge a league below would be a hard day's journey. From the opposite bank a severe journey might bring you to the foot of the falls; but in doing this it might be necessary to cross the now swoller stream in several places. No results to be obtained by the descent could pay me at present for the exposure In fact, at this moment I know not whether I am really sick, or only half dead with fatigue, even after the rest

Furning in California.

San Francisco, Monday, Feb. 28, 1853. It is an established fact, I believe, that Calfornia ranks high as a field for agricultural operations. In their full development, those resources will eventu-ally be her glory and her bosst. From the character of the water abounding in many of her most fertil! districts. I am inclined to the opinion that the exceeding fertility and fruitfulness of her soil is owing to the salubrity and genial temperature, the rains, and dows, and a certain slight portion of sulphur in the soil, or sulphuric gas which permeates it. In all the highly favored districts with whose characteristics I have be come familiar, sulphurated hydrogen abounds. That this element is valuable is unquestionable-my own limited opportunities in practical agricultural chemistry satisfying me fully on that point. Be it so or not, let me furnish you with a direct statement by two of the California farmers, whose operations are on the large

JOHN M. HORNER.-Crop of 1852, under-

estimated: Potators-560 acres; average 250 bushels per acre; the largest yield 400 bashels per acre. Prices have ranged from 5 to 10 cents per lb. Say average not less than 84 per bushel, cargo price.

Wheat-50 acres: yield 1,000 bushels. Sowed late one-third crop only. Average \$3 per bushel at least. It has ruled as high as 10 to 12 cents per 1b. (California Wheat is good enough to be the best in the world.) Barley-50 bushess per acre; 630 acres. Average,

say 34 cents per lb. Osts-25 bushels per acre; 40 acres. Say 3 conts

per lb. Less than half a crop. Coblages-3500 marketable heads to the acre; scres. Average price not less than 20 cents per head,

possibly more, if very fair. Onions-40,000 lbs. per sere: 4 seres. Average price per lb. say 5 cents, now 15 to 20 cents.

Pumphins-20 tuns per scre; 3 seres. Say 3 to 5 is, Corrots, Tomacore, and other Garden Vegetables

-About 10 seres. Prices fluctuating from 3 to 6 cents

E. L. BEARD Wheat, Oats, Barley, about 610 acres, Nov. 15. Marketed or ready for shipsoene, 22,-000 bushels ! Average, 56 bushels to the acre. Kept on band unthreshed, for feeding, enough for winter supply for horses and cattle.

Potators—Over (0.000 bushels! 83 acres, poor seed,

rielded only 100 bushels to the acre. 160 acres averaged over 330 bushels to the scre.

Onlows-900,000 lbs, gathered, from 14 acres of land Caldeges-Marketed and growing, 80,000 heads.

Beats, Pumpkins, Carrots, Tomatoes, 8@10 serce. Hay-60 scree, (worth from \$40 to 60, or more, per tun)

These gentlemen are of San José, (pronounced San Hosay.) some thirty odd miles bence, with the best market in the world under their very thumbs. Their transactions are heavier you perceive, than some of your

San José Mission-Orchard and Vineyard, E sares 350 full grown Pear trees. Yield from one tree 1,100 another, 1,500 lbs. The money value of the laster, \$430! for one year remember. Some Fig. Quince, Apple, Apricot and Olive trees. Gross receipt for 1851,

The Potatoes grown in the San José Valley are of superior size and flavor. Those weighing 3 to 5 lbs. being as choice as smaller. As many as 12 persons have freely partaken, (as much as they desired.) from rac Po-

Mesers, Beard and Horner intend planting 2 509 acros in Potatoes for 1853.

In the vallies of San José and Santa Clara, within the circumference of a few miles, not less than 15,000 acres, will be planted in potatoes, which at a low estimate of six tuns per acre, will give 90,000 tuns, or near ly 2 fb per diem for 300,000 persons during one year. They can be delivered in San Francisco, at say, not to exceed } cent. per m, and it is not probable they will range as low as lic., perhaps not less than 233c.

GRAPES-From San Diego, Los Angeles, and other localities in the southern portion of the State, we receive Grapes almost by the cargo. Luscious, deficious, such as you must partake of in California to proporly They pay the producers say 8 210c per lb. Are retailed here, right and left, at 50 cents per 25 and the amount daily devoured at that price, during the season is truly astonishing.

PEACHES, APPLES, PEARS, (the latter exquisitely finvored) retail at 25 cents to 50 cents, and very few spoil

Come on Pomologists, Horticulturists, Florists and Agriculturists; bring small and large capitals, sobriety, industry and frugality, and no country which can avor your labors like this, will begin to pay you as well. The road to fortune is sure.

Agricultural laborers receive from \$60 to \$100 per month and found-good intelligent hands wanted right and left. More hereafter. From your obedient, GEO. M. B.

OREGON.

Rev. J. L. Yantis, D. D., who went to Ore gon last year, has written a letter to Major James Dunn, of Boone Co., Missouri, which has been published in The Democratic Reciew, of Warsaw, Missouri. We give it below:

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY, !

My DEAR BROTHER : I fear you are beginning to gro My Dean Brothers: I fear you are beginning to grow impatient with my tardiness in writing to you; but you will fully excure me when I tell you that, until the last ten days, I have not been able to write or even to read a line for nearly two months. One of the families of our train brought us an epidemic sore eye, of the most malignant type, with which I was attacked not long after passing Fort Hall, and from which I am only now recovering.

ng. ould give you a long chapter of incidents of travel, but I wish to fill not sheet with matter which may more profitable. We reached this piace, the large town in the Territory, during the first week of October town in the Territory, during the first week of October, after a travel of five months and a few days. At least one month of this time was consumed by harassing delays. We have reason to be profoundly thankful that our family came safely through, having had no disaster and no case of abarming libress. Others of our friends fared much worse. We were greatly favored, too, in the preservation of our stock. It is a remarkable fact that I did not lose a single ox from the three teams I set out with, or one which I bought on the road, I expect to get from \$150 to \$250 a yoke for all the cattle I sell.

pect to get from \$150 to \$150 a yoke for all the cattle I sell.

"I have not been able to see much of the country, but I have seen enough to feel profoundly thankful to God that he has directed my footstops to this lovely land. The only objections that I can see to the country are, first, that it ruis too much in winter, and, second, that it is so hard to get to it. The last of these objections does not affect me now, only as it will be in the way of my friends coming. It has been shout a month since the rainy season set ir, and I declare to you I think I have seen more rain in twenty hours in Missouri than I have seen here during the month. The rain descends so apply, that unless you are watching, you would not know it frequently—no thurder, no lightning, no wind. Then the remarkable evenness of temperature, it is cooler now than when we arrived, but when I got so, or how, I do not know. I am confident that the mercury has not passed over five degrees up or down the scale during any twenty four hours since we have been in this valley. The old settlers say that thus gradually the cold nulness of the country by every man's appearance

whom I have seen in the country. They are the most vigorous and healthy looking men I ever saw: no dull, languid eye; no pale sallow face; no heavy, dull motion, to be seen. I have not seen a sickly looking man in the Territory, who has been here twelve unonths.

"The extent and the beauty of the country very far exceed my expectations—this valley alone is said to be such more extensive than I had supposed. Then the Rogue River and Umqua River Valley to the South, the Paget Sound and Chelosis country to the North, and the Tlanuke'sete, on the coast, are opening wide and exceedingly promising districts. I have not selected my location. From all I can learn, I am strongly inclined to settle near Maryeville, on the Willamette. This is the sent of the Territorial University: said to be a rich and besutiful seoutry; adapted in a remarkable

This is the seat of the Terricorial University; said to be a rich and besutiful scountry; adapted in a remarkable degree to the growth of wheat oats, potatoes, melons; and that the domestic fruits, such as appies, peaches, pears, quinces, plants, grapes, etc., etc. prosper here beyond anything we have known in the Western States.

"Another charm this country possesses over any other I have known—you can sow your wheat at anytime from Jame to March with certainty of a crop of from 20 to 33 and even 40 bushels, which you can harvest without haste and without fear of damage from a raity spell, and then you can sell every bashel at from \$1.00 to \$3 per bushel. Potatoes here are at home never saw such anywhere; from 150 bushels to 300, and even more, are expected from an arre; they are now selling here at \$2 per bushel. Turnips are faser, both as to size and quality, thas I ever saw—what would you think to see a man give \$1 for a bushel; and to are as to size and quality, than I ever saw—what would you think to see a man give \$1 for a bushel; and to save trouble of measuring, take two termips for his bushel; I have not seen this, but I have no doubt it has been done. I have given a dollar for three calbage heads, and anade better bargains than I have sometimes made in Misseuri at five cents a head. Suffice it to say, I have never seen a country where the productions were so abundant, where the laborer was so richly recompensed for his tool, or where it was so easy to live and thrive.

"A man who can start with some ten or twelve cows, can hardly full to grow independent in a few years, laving no other trouble to take than to see after his cartismorfeeding to Jo. New, these are things which I fully believe, after the most diligent and careful endeavor to know the truth

hence the truth

"If I were not here, and knew all I do, I would get
here somehow, if I could. I asistee no body to come,
and there are many who eight not to think of comingbut I am ghad I am here; and I hope, when I have to go
hence to my hast home, to rejoice that it is my privilege
to leave my children hore.

"The principal thinks to be direaded, are storms of
tain and wind, for the first three or four hundred males;
hand, after a and selectes.

st, short gress and sickness.

The storms gave us no trouble, and I have no doubt "The storms gave us no trouble, and I have no doubt the wonderful times we hear on that subject are pretty much gas. We suffered considerably from duet during the list mouth because we started too late; our cattle never suffered materially for want either of grass or water. Those terrible tales of waterless deserts are all stuff-mere stuff. The fast is, we did not happen to come by the places where you had to let your cattle down perpendicular precipiess, many isundred feet, by the tall or where your tought would swell with mirst until you had to find room for it out of doors. We saw no great marvels, made no hair brendth escapes, and we do not feel that we deserve a high place on the roll of fame, as heroes of berolass. The fact is, that coming to Oregon is a very plain, matter of fact sort of business, in which the adventures are few, and from which the worders sill vanish, just before you get to see them.

in which the attentures are tew, and from which the worders all vanish, just before you get to see them.

"As to the read, you may have some blea of it when I tell you that my most annuly seam was driven every alternate day by a finitent-year of black boy, who requirely took a cap of two or three hours every say, and yet, in all our train, there was not a single upsetting all the way. It is enusing to think of some of the terrible an incipations which aimses deterred me from making the terr. One of these is it is laurishable to Tymenhow, the rips. One of these it is lauguable to remember, viz. The crossing of the South Plane, a stream full half a nile wide, and muddy, and tamultuous as the Missour—this stream had to be forded, and the bottom was one wide spread quicksand, on which, if wegon should stop, it 'were we worth the chase' to it the fact is, that the South Platre is full helf a m not use us must use concurrence is fair that a nulle wide, mundely and much but there is about as much to signs a crossing it, as is crossed. Cole Camp, or little Tebe, in July. I remember that about the middle of the stream I dropped the whip from the mock, and bad the finding to rise everything end jump out to save it when the wa-ters of the bissing, rushing stream came all the way up to my sukles! So of many of the awful parenges you

e to make. There is generally more or less disease, almost always a very managoable diarrhes, some slight fever "It may be of service to give some directions as to the

arations, etc., necessary to be made. If I were yet nic, I would be careful as to the wagons I would

bring. Hound by experience that there is often at least the difference of a good yake of steers, in wagons of the same burden. The Chicago wagons are the box, I would have at least five yels of steers and two of closes to see the same burden. The chicago wagons are the box, I would have at least five yels of steers and two of closes for calculations and I would be said to see the same burden. would have at least five yoke of steers and two of cows to each wagen, using four yoke at a time, and I would not start with a steer about which I feit any foars, I would have my wagen clothes so fixed at the cuits and sides as that rain would not beat in, and so that they could be easily draws up to admit the air; I would have my yoke fixed with lead or zinc to keep from galling; I would get some 300 ox shoe nails (half the sine of horse shoe nails,) and a few iron shoes: I would use sout harness leather for shoeing the lighter catic: I would have one wagen body made very tight to ferry in, the simplest thing in the world,) otherwise there is great imposition. I would get Walker's Guide to Oregon; I would put up with my provisions several haus plest thing in the world,) otherwise there is great imposition. I would get Walker's Guide to Oregon; I would put up with my provisions several hains of bacon, and several of vention, to serve in ense of sickness. I would get my family physician to put up my medicine; and if I had a son in-law who was a physician, I would bring him atong if I could; I would lay in a good stock of patience and perseverance; I would commit my-elf and family to God, with prayer and festing; set out by the 15th of April, if possible, not later than the 20th; travel regularly, consulting the enspecties of my cattle, and then resting every sible, not later than the 20th; travel regularly, consulting the capacities of my cattle; and then resting every Sabtath, I would make the journey. I would endeavor to be as near shead as possible, so as to get the best grass, to sveid duel and epidemic diseasers; and I would try to get to the Cascade Mountains by the 10 h of September, and would cross the mountain by the Dalles. There is more expense, more treable, more danger to persons and stock, more delay sed more vexation from the Dalles to this place, than in all the rest of the journey. Mark that well.

"I would bring at least two pounds of gam Arabic (palverized), with which to clear coffee; it is an excellent preventative, used in this way, against bowel compilant. Very affectionately yours.

Very affectionately yours, "J. L. YANTIS."

What they think in Iowa.

desce of The Tribune: CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn Co., lows, ? Tuesday, March 22, 1853.

Horace Greeley, Esq.-Dear Sir: Inclosed please find \$40, and oblige us by forwarding 40 copies of The " Weekly Tribune" to Mr. Lawson Daniels of this place. We do not pretend that Cedar Rapids sends you the largest number of subscribers in proportion to its population, but will only intimate that we have doubled last year's subscription. Now as we are all good Whigs, this is soing rather well, consider ing that you insmuste that the party is defunct. But ing that you insinuste that the party is defunct. But these of us who have taken The Tribune for three or teur years, cannot do without it now, that is, if we wish to keep up with the times, for, as a acceptance, it is in our opinion, unequaled, let those say what they like, who talk of its "hims." We who live on the confines of the Population and Improvements of our vast country are as anxious as any to know what is going on in the busy world. Weekly, The Tribune carries us into the noisy hum of the great Commercial Metropolis, talks eloquently to us about Politics, Lectures learnedly upon Scientific surjects, crams our heads with Statistics empties at our feet European and California mails, thrusts Bayard Taylor's Letters into our hands, gossips about the events of the week, descents upon the prices of Stocks, Produce, Provisions, &c., entertains us with interesting narratives occasionally, taking us on a pleasure excursion up the Hudson, down the St. Lawrence to Main and the second of the best in the President down to a begaar boy, and talks as openly, candidly and independently to the former as to the latter, and does all his for \$1. We are eminently satisfied with our bergain, and if anybody knows where we can get more for the same amount let him pass his name along and we will raise him a premium.

While you are talking to the thousands in New York who can scarcely earn emough to hold body and soul together, just say that Linn County, lowa, is one of the most fertile and besutiful spets in the Uslon—that Ceilar Rapids has \$60 inhabitants, with flouring mills, sawmills, weelen inactories, and various other machinery those of us who have taken The Tribune for three or

most fertile and beautiful spets in the Urdon—that Cedar Rapids has SOO inhabitants, with flouring mills, sawmills, weoden factories, and various other machinery—that it is at the head of Steamboat Navigation on the Cedar River—that two projected railroads are to pass through it—that within five miles of us are thousands of acres of the best of land to be had at Congress prices—that common laborers get \$1 per day—and that if they can escape from the pestilential cellars and alleys of "Getham" and come out here they can receive homes of their own, rear honest children, become true sons of the Republic, and enjoy a weekly feast in the perusal of The New York Tribune. Very truly, yours,

Experience of an Emigrant.

Moneovia, Feb. 13, 1853.

To the N. F. Emigration and Agricultural Association:
GENTLEMEN: I again take my pen in hand to Gentlemen: I again take my pen in hand to address you on the subject of our enterprise. I must first take you to take for what I consider your negligence or indolence. You were aware that Mr. Cauldwell had returned home, and of course aware how he left things here you are also aware that there were three families and five single young men come in to occupy lands. Yet you have not sent any instructions, nor the least encouragement whatever, notwithstanding there have been three vessels sailed from the United States since ours. Mr. Cauldwell wrote one letter to Mr. Moore stating that he was appointed agent, which I was glad to hear. He also stated that he would come out with an expedition in the spring. I hope you will send me a letter via England, informing me what you are doing, and what the prospects are.

the prospects are.

Since I have been here I have done very well—better rice at two dollars per bushel. I poid intrade about forly cents. If I keep, which I shall do, three months longer, I can get \$1.50 per bushel for it. I files have on hand six tuns of cumwood. I want to increase it to ten ture by next month, and shall ship it to England by the versel which I understand will sail from New-) ofk with own emigrants in the spring. I had only eight hundred dodars worth of goods when I started from New-York, I have on my shelves one thousand dollars' worth now. Netwithstending, I shall send one thousand dollars to New York after more goods. I also have fifty pounds of ivery, worth here one dollar per pound. I write this to they you has can be done here with ney. If a man has half what I had he would soon get rich if he conducted himself aright; if a man has no-thing, and came out under our association, having a house and hands cleared, he would soon rise if he has any spari; therefore come one come all to the sannay climes of Africa.

Our expedition are all getting along finely; most of

Our expeditionare all getting along anery; most or them have the fever now, but they are now all able to be about, with a prospect of soon recovering. I was attached with the fever on Christmas Day, and am now considered entirely well, I at all events feel as well as tver I did in America. I am now in Mourovia, where I have been one week. I tring to have coffee scious, but there is such a great de-

trying to buy coffee scions, but there is such a gre-man, for them that I fear I shall not be able to get then a thousand-i want seven thousand to plant in

I have had several interviews with the President-I have had several interviews with the President—i had not displeasure in the States. He is very afable and genlemmly, he received me with great confluilty. I should have told you beforehend that he and his lady, called at my store, up the river, and invited me to call and see them, they also bought quite largely of my wares. He offered to assist me in any way he could if I wished any assistance.

I will now state to the Association what I have done up the River. When I arrived, I found four stores in the day and windows. I

wheelers yearstance.

I will now state to the Association what I have done
up the River. When I arrived, I found four stores
fluthed all but matching the doors and windows; I
went to move and had them finished—cost \$3.50; Iemudding the houses \$4; cutting the grass of the four
acres that had been cleared \$11.36; that may seem
dear to you for cutting grass, but you must understand
that grass does not grow here like it does in America;
people here would rather cut the woods down to make
form when to recent an old farm. I have bought \$50. people here would rather cut the woods down to make a form shan to recent an old farm. I have bought \$50 feer of plank to finish three houses that were begun430 feet at \$3 50, and 436 feet at \$2 50. I have got eight acres of new land cut at \$4 per acre; I have seren acres more to get cut to make the compliment for our emigrants. The whole expense, including fixing the three houses—that is, the corpenters work will cost about \$175. As I am standing all the expense, I hope the Association will forward some means as soon as possible if it was only a hogshead of tobacco. I have received \$25 from Dector Maze for the boat Mr. Caldwell bired. As the steamer is about to sail I must close. Give

As the steamer is about to sail I must close. Give my respects to all the boys—tell them that I am in good health and spirits—tell them if they want to see like men to come to Liberia.

Please write to me via England; the steamer stops have here once a mo Your most obedient servent.

New York SETTLEMENT, LIBERTA, Jan. 10, 1853. To the New York and Liberta Emigration and Agricultural Association: GENTLEMEN-This is the second letter I have

CLEATLEMEN — Insist he second letter I have written to you since I have been in Liberia, but the first the since I have been in our settlement.

I have been here four weeks, and can assure you that I am delighted with the place. I have opened a little trading establishment, which makes it very lively, there being mone of the emigrants up here pent; they were all pursuaded to stay at Mourovia until they had gone through the fever.

Since I have been here I have bought \$200 worth of can wook \$100 worth of the some twony, and has week

Since I have been here I have being twory, and last week ledd at Munrovia 35 chickers. 55 eggs, and a bullock, lettl have a bullock on hand. So you see there is some-thing here besteen roots.

thing here besides roos.

On Christmass day I was attacked with the fever; but so far I have had it very light, not having to lay by with it. In fact, I feed as well to day us ever I did in America. Several or our emigrants have had the fever, but none seriously.

Lest my other letter does not reach you before this, I

will here give you a statement of now I find things. When I arrived here I found a frame house finished; I also tound four mind houses. They are not exactly mind. They are what they call thatched houses. They have a beard floor and board gable-ends. They are exceed with bamboo, or what in Americas would be called hisnacher of trees. They are perfectly water ught. The thirs of the houses are mud. They asswer all the

pense of \$10 to get hinges and have the wisclows and does hung. I find about four acres of ground cleaved, but it is grown up so with weees that it will cost about \$12 to have it reclaimed. In my last I wrose to you of Mr Johnson foliaing the Association; also a Mr. Davis. As there is only four acres of ground cleared, and our number entities us to twenty two, we are having the rost As there is only four acree of ground cleared, and our number entitles us to twenty two, we are having the rest cleared, heping you will forward the means as soon as pessible to pay for it. I am going to write to a great number of my friends, whom I know will come out. They will apply to you for land, therefore I hope you will bestir yearselves to raise means and send along to centime the good work. These lands are very precious, and could be sold at any time at a good price were they not taken up by New York. Then delay not a moment in getting persons to occupy them. I am satisfied that I could not have bettered myself if I had searched the world ever. As regards the climate it has been delightful since I have been here. In the middle of the day it is very hot in the sun, but cool in the shade. I have not felt as yof that op reseive heat that I used to feel in America. You can work from five o'clock till ten in the morning, and from three-fill six in the evening, though any one working under cover can work all day if ne choose. As for the nights, I have slept under a blunket every night since I have been here. I am told that this is the nottest part of the season.

The St. Paul's is a beautiful stream before our land; it is 40 test deep anywhere, and I am told by old sectlers that there are 40 feet water snywhere in the channel; therefore there will be no difficulty in bring past any kind of vessel up to New York.

therefore there will be no difficulty in bring past any kind of vessel up to New York.

I will conclude this by again urging you to bestir yourselves. Go to the Legislature again, tell them to let it not be said that all the other S axes are founding Colonies here and she doing nothing. Here is a chance for her now to build up one of the finest settlements in the Republic. Only apprepriate a few thousand dollars and we will return it to her tenfold in the way of commercia. Two vessels arrived here last week with about 330 cm grants in them. They are fine-looking fellows, and I think will give a good account of themselves. They have gone new miles above our settlement. Please give my respects to all inquiring friends. Tell them that I are well, and in a land of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and the sooner they can get here the better Yourobedient servant.

J. M. RICHARDSON.

Appointments by the President

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Land Officers.

Thomas O. Glascock, to be Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Alabama, vice Albert B Herbert,

removed.

James H. Ware, to be Register of the Land Office at James H. Ware, to be Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Alabama, vice William B. Figures, removed, John S. Nanse, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Alabama, vice Samuel Cruse, removed. Lewis M. Carty, to be Register of the Land Office at Demopolis, Alabama, vice Euward A. Taylor, resigned, Eldridge Gardner, to be Register of the Land Office at Calaba, Alabama, vice Ethelbert W. Saunders, re-moved.

moved.

Wildiam W. Fambro, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Cahaba, Alabama, vice William M. Lapsley, re-

moved.

Monroe Donoho, to be Register of the Land Office at

Mooroe Donoho, to be Register of the Land Office at Tuscalcess, Alabams, vice E. M. Burton, removed, Nicholas Stallworth, to be Register of the Land Office at Sparta, Alabams, vice William Judge, removed, Willis Darby, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sparta, Alabams, vice Andrew Jay, removed, James W. Warren, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tuscalcoss, Alabams, vice Marmaduke J. Slade, re-moved. moved.

Enos Lowe, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kanesville, Iowa, vice Samuel M. Ballard, removed.

Naval Officer

John Kettlewell, District of Baltimore, Maryland, vice Thomas K. Carroll, resigned; to take effect on the 12th

of May, 1853.

Collectors.
Luther Junkins, District of York, Maine, vice Nathaniel G. Marshall, removed.
Zenas Clement, District of Portsmouth, New Hamp-

Lens terment, District of Portamodal, New Mannyshire, vice Lory Odell, removed.

L. D. Starke, District of Camden, North Carolina, vice George W. Charles, resigned.

John White, District of Milwaukee, Wis., vice Allen W. Hatch, removed. Surveyor.

John O. Wharton, at Baltimore, Md., vice Elias T.

Griffin, removed.

Miscellaneous.

James J. Davenport, of Miss, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico, in place of Grafton Baker, removed.

Kirby Benedict, of Illinois, to be an Associate Justice of

removed. Charles S. Rumley, to be Marshal of the Territory of New-Mexico, in place of John Jones, removed.

Within H. Welch, to be Chief Justice of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of Henry

States for the Perritory of Minnesota, in place of Henry Z, Hayner, removed.

Andrew G. Chatfield, to be an Associate-Justice of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of David Cooper, whose commission has expired.

Mores Sherburne, to be an Associate-Justice of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of Bradiy B. Mecker, remover.

Charles R. Jordon, to be Marshal of the United States for the porthern discript of Mississing, in place of Wilfor the northern district of Mississippi, in place of Wulliam McQuiston, resigned, to take effect from the 15th

of June next.

Mandeville Marigny, to be Marshal of the United Mandeville Marigny, to be Marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, in place of Wim S. Scott, whose commission has expired.

Thomas F. Bayard, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Delaware, in place of P.

Issac S. K. Ogier, to be Astorney of the United States or the Southern District of California, in place of Alfred Francis Burt of South Carolina, to be Third Auditor the Tressury of the United States in place of John S. allaher, removed. F. D. Kohler, to be the United States Assayer in

alifornia in pursuance of the previsions of the act of he 30th of September, 1850, in place of Augustus Hum-

John D Field, jr., to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at Dohlonega, Georgia, in place of M. F. Stephenson, A. J. Guirot, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint at New A. A. Charlot, to be Couner of the Iranen sink a New-Orleans, Louistana, in place of A. Devall, removed. Clustics Bicuvenue, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, Louisiana, in place of

Robert McAlpin removed.

Julius N. Granger, of the State of New York, to be Recorder of the General Land Office, in place of E. S.

Recover of the Grand Terry, removed.

Lyander W. Babbitt, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Kanesville, Iowa, in place of Joseph H. D. Street, removed.

J. E. Warren, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of Legation tien of the United States to Central America.

George W. Lippett, of Rhode Island, to be Consul of the United States at Vienus, Austria, in place of J. G.

Schwerz, removed.

Alexander Barclay, to be Consul of the United States at Gottenburg, Sweden, in place of C. A. Marrey, de-

Postmasters.

Daniel Stevess, Elmira, N. Y.
Lewis P. Close, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Charles T. Gray, Newark, N. J.
Samuel M. Chambers, Jersey City, N. J.
William A. Benjamin, Trenton, N. J.
Robert L. Clow, Princeton, N. J.
John E. Hunt, Toledo, Ohio.
William D. Quin, Paterson, N. J.
John E. Hunt, Toledo, Ohio.
William P. Morrison, Newark, Ohio.
James Kelley, Cevington, K.y.
William S. Pickett, Maysville, K.y.
Jeseph McCormick, Baton Rouge, La.
George Paul, Iowa City, Jowa.
Theophilus L. Toulmin, to be Deputy Postmaster at
Theophilus L. Toulmin, to be Deputy Postmaster at
Mobile, Alabama, in place of Oliver S. Beers, removed,
William N. Friend, to be Deputy Postmaster at Petersburg, in the County of Dinwiddle, State of Virginia,
Samuel Hunt, to be Deputy Postmaster at Jacksonville, in the County of Morgan, State of Illinois, in place
of E. T. Miller, resigned.
Mrs. Mary Fererd, to be Deputy Postmaster at "West
Point," New York.

int. N. w.York. James Dick, to be Deputy Phetmaster at Vincennes, marty of Knox, and State of Indiana, in place of Lewis C. Watson.
Fishu H. Strong, to be Deputy Postmaster at Janes
ville, Rock Gounty, Wisconsin, in place of Samuel H

Alden.
Thomas J. Henley, to be Deputy Postmaster at San Francisco, California, in place of J. B. Moore resigned.
Thomas P. Pierce, to be Deputy Postmaster at Manchester, Hillsborough Coursy, New Hampshire, in place of James Hersey, removed.
Thomas P. Goodhae, to be Deputy Postmaster at Lowell. Muddless County, Massachusett, in place of Alfred

Gliman, removed.

Austin Breeks, to be Deputy Postmaster at Quincy, in the County of Adams, State of Illinois, in place of A. Jones, resigned.

Peter Sweat, to be Deputy Postmaster at Peoris,
County of Peoria, State of Bilnois, is place of John

County of Peoria, State of Binois, in place of John King.

Isaac R. Diller, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, State of Illinois, in place of Abner Y. Ellis.

James B. Allem, to be Deputy Postmaster at East Boston, County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, in place of George H. Phuomer.

John M. Brown, to be Deputy Postmaster at Sandusky, Oalo, in place of David Powers.

F. J. Zummerman, to be Deputy Postmaster at Mount Verson, Ohto, in place of Johnston Elliott.

William H. De Yoe, to be Beputy Postmaster at Kalsmaster, Michigan, in place of D. S. Walbridge.

Robert H. Glass, to be Deputy Postmaster at Lynchburg in the County of Campbell, State of Virginia, in these of Welliam M. Blackford.

burg, in the County of Camphell, states of Virginia, in place of William M. Blackford.

George Bowers, to be Deputy Postmaster at Nashua, Helisborough County, New Hampshire, in place of Arca P. Hughes, resigned.

David Small, to be Deputy Postmaster, at York, in the County of York, State of Permaylvania, to fill the vecarcy occasioned by the resignation of John J. Coekran, Augustus Cassaway, to be Deputy Postmaster at Augustus Cassaway, to be Deputy Postmaster at Augustus in Maryland, in place of Edwin Boyle, whose computed in the County of Adams, State of Mississippi, in the place of Alenze M. Griffin.

William B. Prior, to be Deputy Postmaster at Victory, in the Cousty of Wasten, State of Mississippi, in burg, in the Courty of Warrin, State of Mississippi, in the place of John F. Redley Issue V. Forsber, to be Deputy Postmaster at New York City, in the State of New York, in place of Wilson

V. Brady, re-i, ned.
J. J. W. Grey, to be Deputy Postmaster at Cleveland,

Obio, is place of Davies M its kell.

Daniel Watrous to be 1 1 sty Postmuster at Lyuns,
N. Y., in place of William N. Jolo.

William L. Tucker, to be 1 puty Postmuster at Palmyrs, N. Y., in place of Thorse Ninde.

William L. Tucker, to be 1 puty Postmuster at Palmyra, N. Y., in place of There a Sinde.

John Miller, to be Deputy 1 orunseter at Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William J. P. White.

C. R. Davon, to be Deputy Postmuster at Jackson, in the County of Hinder, State of Mississippi, in the place of J. C. McAllister.

William L. Tucker, Signature to be Deputy Postmuster.

of J. C. McAllister.

William Harrison Sigourney, to be Deputy Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., in the place of P. S. Johnson.

Wille B Dortch, to be D. mit Postmaster at Clarkes.

ville, in the County of Montgos cry, State of Pennessee, in the place of James C. Franks.

A. P. Moderville, to be Deputy ostmaster at Columbia, Pennsylvanis, in the place of Charles L. Cocke, to be Deput mouth, in the County of Norfe.

Thomas Perry, to be Deputy master at Rome, Georgia.

Georgis,
Jacob G. Davies, to be Deputy
more, Maryland, in place of C. T.
Joseph C. Snow, to be Deputy Podanter at Baltiix
the County of Lincoln, Since of Marie in place of Rufu-

R. Haines.
N. L. Woodbury, to be Deputy "Amaster at Portland, in the County of Cumberland State of Maine, in place of Joshua Dunn.
Warren Hathaway, to be Deputy Postmaster at Eastport, in the County of Washington, State of Maine, in place of Winslew Bates.
Joseph S. Noves, to be Deputy Postmaster at Relfast, in the County of Waldo, State of Maire, in place of Charles Giles.
Thomas K. Lane, to be Deputy Postmaster at Sace, in Charles Giles
Thomas K. Lane, to be Deputy Postman at Sace, in
the County of York, State of Name, in passed F. T.

the County of York, State of Maine, in place of F. T. Stover.

Edgar Whidden, to be Deputy Fostmast, e. a. Calais, in the County of Washington, State of Maine, in place of Benjamin M. Fliat.

T. P. Theobold, to be Deputy Fostmaster at Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine, in place of Lawsen H. Greene.

James Tizzard, P. stmaster, Burlington, Iowa. Charles Corkery, Fostmaster, Dubuque, Iowa. Isaac C. Hsires, Fostmaster, Dubuque, Iowa. Isaac C. Hsires, Fostmaster, Pique, Ohia.

Wm. Kerr, Postmaster, Figur, Ohia.

Wm. Kerr, Postmaster, Figur, Ohia.

Wm. Kerr, Postmaster, Columbas, Ohio.

Marcellus Clark, Fostmaster, New Brittin, Connocticut.

ticut.
Jehn L. Tutbill, Postmaster, Lancaster, Ohio.
William Bow, Postmaster, Fayestville, Notta Carolina

CONGREGATIONALISM

Circular of the Central Committee. The undersigned, members of the Central The undersigned, members of the Central Committee sppinted by the late Congregational Convenion at Albany take pleasure in announcing that the section of Church Edifices at the West. We have a made such a sum, and are so reliably informed in regard to the collections made in the States, that we have no besitation in assuring those interested in the matter, that the contribution proposed by the recent Convention has been made. The work thus for is done.

tribution proposed by the recent Convention has been made. The work thus far is done.

The movement, however, grows in magnitude and importance in proportion as we contemplate it as while we rejoice that the sum originally proposed has been raised, and that, too, so cheerfully and promptly, we are every day the more deeply impressed by the conviction of the far reaching consequences of what we are now doing, and that very much more than the and which has been contributed could be used at occasion most beneficially in furtherance of the object of the Fund. We take the liberty, therefore, of urging these churches of our order which, for any reason, may not have perticipitated by their contributions in this beat-cent enterprise, to do so without delay, that so they say have the satisfaction of uniting with the whole Congregational brotherhood in a work of such lasting and wide spread benefit, not only to our country but is the kingdom of Christ.

We would suggest also to those churches in which but

We would suggest also to those churches in which but a partial contribution has been made, or where the contribution has manifestly not been commensurate with the rightful demands of the occasion, that they capacitate once in a second endeavor, and so do themselves junce while aiding to swell our benevolent fund to the largest possible limit.

largest possible limit.

There may be churches likewise which have given to the Fund their seemingly ressonable proporties, but who, discerning now more clearly the importance of the work which if contemplates, may be disposed to measure themselves, not by the standard of exchurches or the lowest limit fixed by the Convention, but rather by the magnitude of the cause and the enduring good at which it aims, and so may be prompted to a renewed effort. We have now in mind a church, which, after having given with greater liberality than any other in the same city took the matter in hand a second time, and mere than doubled its original and generous donation. Are there not many of our churches which might do likewiser. We are persuaded that any effect and tion. Are there not many of our churches which might do likewise: We are persuaded that any effort and liberality in connection with this enterprise, will ness be a source of regret to those who may callst in its

recommendation of the Convention, we have caused twelve or more plans of churches to be made by accomplished architects. Those plans are now in the hands of engravers and printers, and will be published in a folio volume, accompanied by some causel. volume, accompanied by some general suggestions in regard to the building of churches, at the earliest practicable moment. They may be expected at the close of the month of May. The plans will embrace Design ranging from the simplest and cheapest village chapel or lecture room to the larger, more elaborate and expansive structure adapted to the wealth and wants of the city. The Committee deem it not unimportant to say, in this connection, that although the cost of issuing these plans would fairly be a charge upon the Fund, they have determined that it shall not be so, but that the expense of this publication shall be met in some other way.

termined that it shall not be so, but that the vary.

In conclusion, we have to say that the money received by the Central Committee will be apportioned to the several States, according to the direction of the Gonvention, at the earliest possible time. By reference to the published proceedings of the Convention, however, it will be seen that we have no power to distribute our dollar of the Fund until "the said sum of \$50,000 shall be received by the Central Committee." We therefore urge upon contributors to forward their donations seen as possible to their respective State Committees our proposed to the several State Committees to transmit the same, as far as received by the security invested as fast as received by us; as, and apportioned and distributed to the Convention of the several States, will be drawing the set for the benefit of the Fund.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

R. S. STORRS.

S. B. CHITTENDEN. O. F. WOOD.

N. H. EGGLESTON.

Temperance in Tompkins County.

GROTON, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 6, 1853. Yesterday was our annual town meeting. The only question was, License or No License.

The result was, all of the No License ticket was elected, by majorities ranging from 60 to 100. Let us vote directly on a prohibitory law, and we will more than double that.

Switty, at a meeting held on the Zith sit, at MadianNovitty, at a meeting held on the Zith sit, at Madianwille, Hamilton Courty, Ohio, we find the following-backof the late Dr. Alexander Duncan: Dr. Duncas was active
of Penneylvania, where he studied medicine. He righted
weet, and at their in Madianaville in 1816, where he devoted
himself-seedulously to the practice of his execute, in which
he acquired a deservedly high reputation. In the year 187,
he turned his attention to politice, and soon became head
of the party to which he had attacked bloomed. In the year 187,
he turned his attention to politice, and soon became 187,
he to the party to which he had devote a considerable from
in his political course, he had devote a considerable from
in his political course, he had devote a considerable
tion of his time to the study of law, min out he Zita 6, sy
1873, was admitted to practice as an attenucy in size several
Courts of Obio. On the 25th of Devote 1873 was elemited to practice in the District Cours of the United States
On the St of March, 1877, the degree of Raminer of Law
what conferred on him by the Trustees and Law Faculty of
Cinciunati College. On the 20th of Pebruary, 1833, he was
elemited to practice in the Supresses Cylix of the United
States. In 1871 the Medical College of Ohio conferredhim the honosary derive of Douber of Medicine, the weleelected a member of Coorress in 1830, redictored 1877, and
again in 1842. In the proceedings of the Miami Medica

EXCITEMENT AT AUSTIP. TEXAS,—At the spring term of the Bistrict Court of Tearls County, Taxas, at Assim, commencing on the 7th/hast, 'he Great Jury summed about one hundred true bills, mostly for vicinities of the laws probibiting sambling, and thereby, at it pears, created considerable semantion. The State Gastle says: 'The finding of so many bills wated considerable saidtement in the community for a few days, and in the fever of the moment, a handfull was leased calling a smelling of citizens, for the purpose, as is we anderstood, of the contract of the contract of the contract District Attorney, but the solver sense thought, or sensitivity and the contract of the movement to also and their purpose, for no marring was held that we have heard of."

INDIAN FORAY - The 1: tin (Texas) State ler from Fort Crophia.
e lodians stole twalve
horses escaped from the
se others have not since
the theft was committed
were seen at Fort Belle
regian a few days pre-Gazette learne from the expetite to the night of the 15th horses from that post. Four Indians and returned to the been heard of Is w believe by a band of the Wichings, nep on their way toward viously.

MURDER .- The F-r sville (La.) Enquirer STURDER—The Fr Spine Class of the Manning Scott, some six or eight sales orth of that place, by stabling him in six faileren pours. The Enquirer mys that Scott was native of Ge lad resided ten ut treate years in Union Parish, and as reputed a precedite and good citinen. He leaves a and three children. Ferdue was arrested and committed to juil.